CLOSED SHELF

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CLOSED SHELF

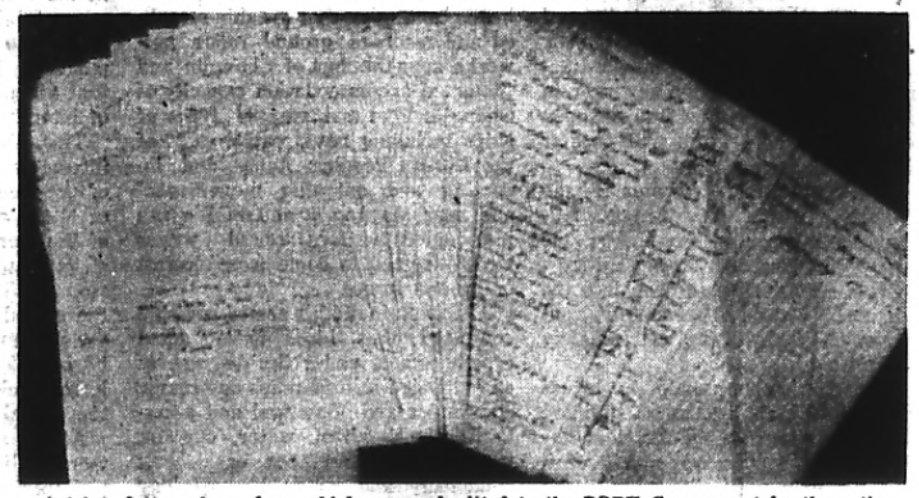
"We of Pueblo Honestly Admit Our Crimes"

Joint Letter of Apology of Entire Crew of Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo" to DPRK Government

PYONGYANG, Feb. 16 (KCNA)—The entire crew of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army when it was committing criminal espionage acts after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted a joint letter of apology admitting their grave crime and asking the DPRK Government to deal with them leniently.

The joint letter of apology was signed by the entire 82 crewmen of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo," including Lloyd Mark Bucher, its captain.

Follows the text of the joint letter of apology:



A joint letter of apology which was submitted to the DPRK Government by the entire crew of "Pueblo," for committing criminal espionage acts against the DPRK

Letter of Apology

We, the whole crew of the USS Pueblo captured by the naval forces of the Korean People's Army while conducting espionage activities after having intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, frankly admit and truly repent our serious crimes. We hereby submit a joint letter of apology in order to request the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to deal with us leniently.

We deserve any punishment by the Korean people regardless of its severity for the crime we have committed by making overt intrusions into the territorial waters of a sovereign state, namely the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and perpetrating grave hostile acts. Since we are not mere prisoners of war but criminals caught in the very act of espionage, we cannot have any complaint even should the worst come.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, has treated us in such a humanitarian way that there is little difference between our present life and our life before our detention except for our guilty consciences as criminals.

We are deeply moved by such leniency as accorded us by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for which we would like first of all to express our heartfelt gratitude.

We are well aware, in connection with the incident of the Pueblo's intrusion into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that the attention of the Korean people and the world is focused on us, the party to the crime, and especially on our attitude.

Since we know better of what we did than anybody else, we alone, the men of Pueblo, are witnesses who can give the surest evidence of these crimes and, therefore, we are bound to honestly confess our grave criminal acts.

Already on a number of occasions we have stated in our confessions the true nature of our crime and our true sentiment. However, we do not think that that is sufficient. Therefore, we would like to take this opportunity to disclose once again the real facts of our crime and thereby make our sincere deep apologies to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people. We humbly request them to show generosity in dealing with us and have mercy on us if possible, so that we may return home as soon as possible.

We were reluctant to make honest confessions of our crime at the initial stage of our detention for we thought so great a crime might reflect on the "honour" of the United States of America and our own fate.

But this foolish idea could not last long, and was shattered before the stern truth evidenced by various espionage papers, documents, and corraborative data of our crime, which have been thoroughly reviewed and analyzed by the Korean People's Army.

We think that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has ample evidence to convince the world.

Our Pueblo intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on several occasions—about 9.8 miles from Kal *dan* north of Chongjin in the D mocratic People's Republic of Korea, 11.2 miles from Orang *dan*, 10.75 miles and 11.3 miles respectively from Ran *do* east of Songjin, 8.2 miles from Ansong *gap* in the Mayang *do* area, 7.6 miles from Yo *do* in the Wonsan area.

We have to say that the intrusions were not caused by any inadvertent technical error on our part but were prearranged and premeditated acts of espionage.

On 2 December 1957 we were given a mission by Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, Comnavforjapan at Yokosuka, to conduct military espionage in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In order to execute the order, we sailed from Sasebo, Japan, under the guise of an oceanic electronic research ship and steamed along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for espionage acts via the coastal waters of the Soviet Union. That the USS Pueblo was not a mere oceanographic research ship has been proved unequivocally by the military intelligence information that was collected along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and various documents and equipment on board.

In order to surveil the objects defined by the operation order, we collected electromagnetic intelligence information in four areas of the sea areas ("Mars," "Venus" and "Pluto") off the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to wit, Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang *do* and Wonsan, with emphasis on determining the naval order of battle of the Korean People's Army and the range of the naval force activities and the locations of radars along the coast.

We also collected information on the locations of the naval bases, organization and operational capacity of the vessels, naval patrols, chain of the command and the locations of the main naval commands. At the same time, we detected communication and observation posts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and carried out oceanographic research including oceanographic sound measurements useful for submarine operations. In addition, we detected various military installations along the shore of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and investigated accommodation capacity of the ports and incoming and outgoing vessels and their capacity.

Ours is a very serious crime. The gravity of our crime is now well known to the crew of the Pueblo. We affirm that our espionage act is immoral and that it is a grave and unjust provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This crime was a premeditated act of aggression against the Korean people and we of the Pueblo now stand as criminals.

We are very shameful of our criminal acts. We offer our sincere apologies to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We know that when one is captured for conducting espionage against a foreign country, he should be severely punished in accordance with the law of that country. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is fully entitled to determine our fate.

In view of the severity of our crime, we deserve punishment by the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and we are prepared for it. But at this crucial moment when our fate is being determined, we appeal to you sincerely from the bottom of our hearts, to give due consideration to the number of unavoidable circumstances of our case

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The crew of the hateful armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops were captured on Jan. 23 by the self-defence action of the Navy of the heroic Korean People's Army.

"PUEBLO" Provocation Premeditated, Organized

Rodong Shinmoon Muckrakes U.S. Imperialist War Plot

Rodong Shinmoon, organ paper of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, printed in its Feb. 9 issue an editorial article under the title "Provocation by Armed Spy Ship Pueblo Which Intruded into Territorial Waters of Our Country Was a Sheer War Machination, Premeditated and Organized."

The editorial article reads:

The truth about the brigandish crime of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" which the U.S. imperialists infiltrated into the territorial waters of our country as part of their odious manoeuvres for provoking a new war in Korea is being dragged into the open before the whole world with greater vividness.

The captain and crewmen of the "Pueblo" which was caught red-handed while committing provocative acts and spying on state and military secrets after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country continue to confess the crimes they committed.

The confessions made by these criminals caught in the act of crime through their own mouths, together with material evidences are irrefutable testimony to the very grave criminal acts perpetrated by this armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and bring into the light of day how they had been prepared by the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs headed by the Johnson clique and wherein lay their aim.

The Korean people feel irrepressible wrath at the brigandish acts of aggression and war provocation moves committed by the U.S. imperialists against our country, which have been exposed once again through this incident.

It has been made crystal clear that the "Pueblo" is a special-purpose armed spy ship furnished with up-to-date espionage equipment, which had conducted espionage activities many times in the coastal waters of socialist countries.

This armed spy ship directly linked with such aggressive apparatuses of the United States as the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. National Security Agency, was assigned by the Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in Japan in December last year espionage missions against our country and, sailing the coastal waters of our country along a pre-planned course, carried out various espionage activities, detecting state and military secrets of our country for a long time.

On this, Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr., operations officer, stated in his confession that the armed spy ship had conducted electronic detection to identify the maneuverability of the naval vessels and aircraft of the Korean People's Army, after intruding into the territorial waters of our country.

He said that in the vicinity of Songjin his ship detected electronic waves from Migs, sighted and took photographs of our ships and naval vessels of the Korean People's Army going in and coming out of the Songjin Port and lay for a long time in the vicinity of Orang *dan* and Mayang *do* for the purpose of detecting military installations and submarines of the Korean People's Army.

Confessing to the espionage acts in the sea off Wonsan, he said: "Under the screen of night we approached close to the Port (of Wonsan), where we watched shipping to identify the movements of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army and gathered data on the number of incoming and outgoing ships and their conditions to ascertain the capacity of the port. We also detected electronic signals transmitted in the area of Wonsan and intercepted various electronic waves."

Research officer Stephen Robert Harris on this armed spy ship said in his confession that his ship searched and recorded ground radar networks near the Port of Chongjin and "detected accommodation capacity of Chongjin Port and various types of ships including naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army and incoming and outgoing movements" and near Mayang *do* and off Wonsan intercepted various sound waves which seemed to come from aircraft or ground forces.

The captain of this armed spy ship confessed that his ship conducted espionage acts under the disguise of one engaged in researches on oceanic electronics and "observed and ascertained the depth of water, current, water temperature, sea basin, salt condensity and water transparency of the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with radars and various kinds of observatory instruments in a clandestine manner at Chongjin, Wonsan and several other points," and "spied on various military installations and the distribution of industries and the deployment of armed forces along the east coast areas."

Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., senior oceanographer on board this spy ship, said in his confession that during the recent intrusion into the coastal waters of our country, he conducted oceanographic research scores of times and all the research data he collected "can also aid the U.S. naval fleets to conduct operations for attacking the naval forces of the Korean People's Army."

This armed spy ship intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country at several points for its intelligence activities. According to the confessions of the criminals, "Pueblo" made deep intrusion several times into the territorial waters of our country up to a point (41 degrees 25 minutes N, 130 degrees 03 minutes E) 11.2 miles off the land at Orang *dan*; two times up to (40 degrees 28.1 minutes N, 129 degrees 36.7 minutes E) 10.75 miles and (40 degrees 27.3 minutes N, 129 degrees 30 minutes E) 11.3 miles off Ran *do* east of Songjin; and at 39 degrees 48.9 minutes N, 128 degrees 01.9 minutes E approximately 8.2 miles from Ansong *gap* in the Mayang *do* area.

At the time of its capture on Jan. 23 by the self-defence action of our naval vessels, the armed spy ship had intruded into the coastal waters up to (39 degrees 17.4 minutes N, 127 degrees 46.9 minutes E) 7.6 miles from Ryo *do* near Wonsan. This fact has been confessed through the mouths of Lloyd Mark Bucher, Captain, and Edward Renz Murphy Jr., executive officer and navigator, of the ship and it is recorded in the ship's position logs and navigational plots worked out under the personal direction of the navigator.

The criminals also owned to the fact that they did not hoist the flag for nationality on the spy ship, put out the lights of the mast in the night and did not radiate any electronic waves while in operation, to avoid being detected in their espionage activities.

Is there a hostile act more plain than this and a war provocation act like highway robbery in broad daylight more wanton than this?

The captain and other commanding officers of the armed spy ship admitted in their confessions that the provocative acts and espionage activities committed by the "Pueblo" in the coastal waters of our country were "plain acts of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and criminal acts that violated the rudimental norms of international law."

This, above all, is a very grave infringement upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and another grave violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement strictly providing for a complete stop of all the hostile acts and all the armed actions and respect for the waters contiguous to the Demilitarized Zone and the land area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side.

At the same time, this is an ever more malicious expression of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists infiltrated the armed spy ship into the territorial waters of our country to perpetrate hostile acts and the racket raised by them thereafter show that the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a new war in Korea have reached a very grave stage.

The U.S. imperialists who are seeking a way out of the ever worsening crisis of the colonial rule in South Korea in the provocation of a new war, have incessantly intensified hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line and the eastern and western coasts, while creating a war atmosphere in South Korea by reinforcing the puppet troops, continuously bringing into South Korea new type weapons and military equipment, expanding military installations and strengthening a wartime mobilization posture in the past 15 years in systematic violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Particularly, the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their hostile acts against the northern half have become undisguised all the more ever since war-incendiary Johnson visited South Korea in the autumn of 1966 and openly clamoured about "showdown by force," raving that there may be clash in "other area of Asia" than Vietnam.

Each time the enemy perpetrated reckless provocative acts, we pointed to the grave consequences that might be brought about by them and warned him that he should stop at once the provocative acts. In January last year when the U.S. imperialists and their puppets infiltrated escort craft No. 56 into the territorial waters of our side, we strongly demanded the enemy to halt the hostile acts against us and repeatedly warned the U.S. imperialists that if they, turning a deaf ear to our warning, continue to act indiscreetly, it would do them no good and the U.S. side would be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, ignoring our warning, have persistently held fast to the policy of reckless military adventure and further intensified military provocations against us.

Clearly indicative of this are gun firing into and armed attack on the area of the northern half, infiltration of a large number of espionage ships disguised as fishing boats and the kidnapping of fishermen and fishing boats of our side, which have become ever more frequent in the recent period.

In the past one year alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the provocative acts of firing over 125,000 bullets and over 1,270 shells into the portion of our side on more than 540 occasions in the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line and intruding into the coastal waters of our side on the sea on over 140 occasions. This surpasses by far the scope of the provocative acts committed by the enemy against our side in 13 years after the war.

The recent hostile acts committed by the armed spy ship of the U.S. Army against our country are the direct continuation of the racket raised by the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war and its most outright manifestation.

All the facts revealed show that the provocative acts of the armed spy ship of the U.S. Army are entirely premeditated, organized aggressive acts carefully planned by the U.S. imperialists.

What merits attention in the recent incident is the fact that the armed spy ship is a warship belonging to the Pacific Fleet of the U.S. imperialists and conducted the hostile acts against our country on the direct order of the Command of the U.S. Navy in Japan.

This bespeaks that the recent provocative acts give evidence that the U.S. imperialists are expanding in an all-round way their war provocation manoeuvres in our country and are more serious than any other hostile acts perpetrated by them against our country along the Military Demarcation Line in the past period.

The U.S. imperialists, as the opposing side in a state of ceasefire with us, have never given up their criminal intention to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. To attain their aggressive design, they have converted South Korea into their military base for provoking a new war and are stepping up preparations for an aggressive war and ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, keeping South Korea under their military occupation. It is the most heinous and undisguised war provocation manoeuvres that they infiltrated their special-purpose armed spy ship into the territorial waters of our country to spy on the state and military secrets. This is clear to everyone.

In this connection, the operations officer of the "Pueblo" admitted that the intelligence material collected by him "was to be used for the attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Such premeditated acts of aggression and provocation of U.S. imperialism can be clearly proved by the situation following the incident of the "Pueblo" alone.

No sooner had the armed spy ship "Pueblo" been seized by our side as a due punishment for its criminal acts than the U.S. imperialists started spreading false opinion reversing black and white by put-

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Officers of "PUEBLO" Interviewed:

"We Have Committed A Serious Crime Against Korean People..."

From a Certain Spot, Feb. 15 (KCNA)—Officers of the hateful armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, which was captured by the self-defence measures of the Navy of the Korean People's Army on Jan. 23, while continuing criminal espionage acts after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of our Republic, were interviewed today by home newspaper, news agency and radio reporters.

Present on the occasion were central newspaper, news agency and radio reporters including those from Rodong Shinmoon, the Korean Central News Agency and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee as well as local newspaper and radio reporters.

Follows the questions and answers at the press conference:

Correspondent: You officers look well and fine. How is the health of the crew of the "Pueblo," you captain, please?

Captain: The crew of the "Pueblo," now in general is good. One man who was wounded in his limb during our capture has received operation and he is recovering satisfactorily. Others who received minor wounds have also been taken care of and they are also progressing. As to the rest of the crew, their health is good and they are safe here.

Correspondent: Well, it's some time since you came here. I would like to hear your impressions on your life here.

Captain: Yes, sir. My impression, as commanding officer, has been that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is very progressive and has a gentlemanly and understanding people.

"We Were Captured by Your Navy At a Distance, Which Was 7.5 Miles from Yo *do*"

Correspondent: I have read your confessions. You all admitted the crime of the "Pueblo." And I would like to hear about it in detail.

Ex. Off.: First of all, I departed toward Korea from Sasebo, Japan. We left Sasebo about 11 January. From Sasebo, we proceeded northward, generally to the Tsushima Straits and followed the coast line approximately 30—40 miles to the east of your coast arriving in the northern area of Korea around Chongjin about 15 January. We merely passed through Chongjin first time and headed northward up to the waters off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and there we turned back and it was at this point where the charts and records show our first intrusion into your coastal waters; it was off Kal *dan* where we were shown intrusion approximately 9. 8 miles from your coast. From the vicinity of Kal *dan* we proceed south again and returned to Chongjin approximately 16 January. We remained there for a short time and proceeded southward again on the 17th.

On our way south, in the vicinity of Orang *dan*, the charts and records again showed our intrusion on a distance about 11.2 miles from your coast line.

I believe we arrived in the Songjin area on 18 January. And here again our charts and record show that we recorded two intrusions into the coastal waters. One of them being at a point 10.75 miles from Ran *do* known on our charts as Nan *do* and the other being a point 11. 3 miles from Ran *do*.

Correspondent: Now I ask you a question. Why did you make such a deep intrusion into our territorial waters? Will you tell us a bit in detail?

Captain: I would like to answer that, if I may.

Chairman: Yes, you may.

Captain: Yes, each intrusion that was made by the "Pueblo" was done on my orders in order to confirm naval activity of the Korean People's Army.

Ex. Off.: I will continue my explanation of the journey. It was, as I said, on 18 January that we arrived in the Songjin area. From there we proceeded southward again arriving in the Mayang *do* area on about 20th of January. On the 21st of January, we departed the Mayang *do* area, headed again southward and probably en route south, our tracks and navigational records again show an intrusion. At this time it was 8.2 miles from the point called Ansong *gap*.

We continued south from this point arriving in the Wonsan area on the morning of the 22nd. We remained there entire day and remained night. And then in the morning of the 23rd we proceed further toward the Wonsan area. It was on the afternoon of the 23rd where we were captured by your Navy at a distance which was 7.6 miles from Yo *do*.

Correspondent: Let me ask you another question. Will you tell us about the concrete espionage activities committed on the waters of Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang *do*, Wonsan and other major areas? Since this question covers the whole aspect, will you captain explain about it?

Captain: Yes, sir, I will be glad to.

Our primary purpose in the conduct of this operation at all of the four major ports that we surveiled was to determine first the naval activities of the Korean People's Army, secondly to determine and confirm electromagnetic activity of the naval force of the Korean People's Army, thirdly we were attempting to determine the reaction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to overt espionage that we were conducting and lastly, we were hopeful of finding anything new of military value to the U.S. Navy.

I might add at this time that byproduct of our operation along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be oceanographic measurements conducted by trained oceanographers of which Mr. Tuck was the senior member.

The four ports of Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang *do* and Wonsan were selected because it was suspected that these were the major areas of activity of the naval forces of the Korean People's Army.

Correspondent: Research officer, I have a question to ask you. You said that you had a special detachment under your command and I want to know how the detachment performed its mission.

Research Off.: Yes, I, as research officer, am in charge of special detachment of 30 people including myself whose primary purpose is to assist the commanding officer in his intelligence collection efforts by providing him with any information which has been intercepted through listening to radio signals or intercepting radar waves.

The second function of the special research detachment is to intercept, collect and record all radio or radar signals of interest to us, submit the recordings and copied transmissions for analysis to the National Security Agency near Washington, D.C. It is also to correct radar signals, make recordings of these and submit them to the Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre for analysis.

On technical matters concerning the collection of electronic signals, I receive my order directly from the Director of the U.S. Navy Security Group Pacific located in Hawaii.

In order to properly execute our mission in matters of research, and communications, or intelligence collection for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it was necessary to obtain two people, who could speak the Korean language.

Since we had no such people in our detachment, I requested that the Navy Security Group Activity located in Kamiseya, Japan, privide me with two people to perform this function.

Correspondent: I have a

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ting their reptile propaganda organs in motion to cover up their aggressive acts, while openly challenging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reinforcing their armed forces of aggression by moving the U.S. aircraft carrier "Enterprise" and other task unit of the U.S. Navy to the East Sea.

With this alone the U.S. imperialists exposed their true colours as war provoker.

The U.S. imperialists are also instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to kick up the "anti-communist" clamours more noisily than ever before throughout South Korea and perpetrate provocative acts more viciously against the northern half of the Republic.

As clearly shown by all these alarming facts, the U.S. imperialists are now more openly hatching a reckless military plot against the Korean people and are frantically trying to provoke a new war in Korea, expanding the plot stage by stage in a planned way taking advantage of the "Pueblo" incident.

In an attempt to justify at any cost the war provocation racket they raised in connection with this incident, the Johnson clique are palavering that our self-defence measure of capturing this armed spy ship is a "violation of international law."

On Feb. 4, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk barefacedly brought out even the so-called "1958 Convention on the Law of the Sea" and went so far as to chop logic in a brigandish way, ranting that as their armed spy ship "was a sovereign entity," no country has the right to detain the warship and "all an aggrieved nation could do under the convention was to require an offending warship to leave."

The "Pueblo" is not a merchant ship or a fishing boat which was sailing on high seas. It is an armed spy ship of the U.S. army. It is a criminal caught red-handed while perpetrating open aggressive acts against our country.

It is in vain to try to cover up with such foolish sophistry the intentional, premeditated aggressive acts of the armed spy ship against a sovereign state, which had nothing to do with the Geneva Convention on the Law of the Sea.

How shameless it is to describe as a "violation of international law" and so on the self-defence measures taken for safeguarding the security and sovereignty of the fatherland from the encroachment of the enemy, while perpetrating naked aggressive acts against other's country!

Only such ferocious imperialist aggressors as the U.S. imperialists can act so like a thief crying "Stop a thief."

The U.S. imperialists are trying to whitewash their aggressive acts with such gangster-like logic, while hatching behind the curtain a criminal plot for the provocation of a new war against our people. But they must realize that they will get nothing therefrom.

The U.S. imperialists must frankly admit their crime and apologize for it.

No policy of blackmail the U.S. imperialists are clinging to can work before the Korean people. The enemy must clearly see to whom they are opposed.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, our people are fully prepared to counter any provocation or surprise invasion of the enemy.

Our people do not want war but never fear it. Our people who are closely watching with high revolutionary vigilance every move of the enemy will deal a determined, resolute counter-blow to the enemy if he recklessly pounces upon us.

The dirty background of the provocative incident of the "Pueblo" against our country has been laid bare to the full before the South Korean people and the world and it has become a target of the unanimous denunciation of world public opinion. The U.S. imperialists' persistent policy of war adventure evokes new vehement indignation among the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and only drive those who cling to a reckless policy deeper into an inextricable abyss of ruin.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look straight at reality and act discreetly.

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question. We were told that the United States has a number of intelligence collection ships like the "Pueblo." I would like to know the espionage history of the "Pueblo" and espionage activities of other intelligence collectors.

Captain: Yes, sir, I will answer that question.

The programme of espionage collection ships which "Pueblo" is one was conceived and commenced about two and a half years ago.

In the late fall of 1965 the USS Banner began operations of this type in the East Sea of Korea and has conducted operations continuously since that time until now with the short period of upkeep for machinery repair so far as required.

"Banner"'s operations have been conducted in both East and West Sea of Korea, primary in the West Sea, in the far West Sea of Korea. These were the only two areas that, I am aware, "Banner" has operated since her commission.

The USS "Pueblo" together with USS "Palm Beach" was commissioned last May, May of 1967 in Bremerton, Washington.

Following our commissioning, we the "Pueblo" remained in the area of Bremerton, Washington completing ships outfitting until September 1967.

Following departure from Bremerton we went to San Diego, California where we conducted our shakedown training in preparation for coming to Western Pacific.

We departed San Diego on 6 November and stayed for two days in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where we refueled the ship and left Pearl Harbor on 16 November arriving Yokosuka, Japan, 1 December.

The USS "Palm Beach" departed Bremerton, Washington last September and after refueling in San Diego joined the Atlantic Fleet via Panama Canal.

That is a brief history of these three ships.

Correspondent: I have another question. Will you give us some detailed explanation of operation "Pinkroot"?

Captain: Sir, I will be glad to.

Operation "Pinkroot" is the code name for operations involving ager type of ships which the USS "Pueblo" was. It has the code words which are changed periodically, usually about every year.

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and to forgive us leniently. Although our crime was serious enough, we are still hopeful that you understand that we only carried out the order of our superiors mechanically and it was by no means a deliberate, intentional act on our part.

We who were loyal to our military orders are stigmatized as criminals by having blindly joined in the tragic plot against the righteous Korean people. We are neither politicians nor military leaders, and we are not well informed politically and know nothing at all on certain other questions.

We were not well aware why the U.S. Government authorities and military leaders took so great an interest in the northeast coast of the Korean peninsula; further, the relations of our acts to U.S. policy and the use to which the data we had obtained would have been put were of no interest to us.

But now our eyes have been opened to the true nature of our crimes. We feel ashamed. We are sincerely apologetic for all our acts.

However, we must note that the responsibility for the crimes belongs to those of us who committed them, and our Government is even more responsible than us.

The purpose of our armed forces is to carry out the policies decided by our Government.

The responsibility for initiating this crime must therefore be borne by the U.S. Administration authorities and military leaders. Sending the Pueblo into Korean waters is a completely criminal act of aggression.

We should not have participated in espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the outset.

Any person should bear the moral responsibility for his acts though committed against his will when he is involved in shameful schemes mapped out by the Government of his country. With regard to the crime committed by Pueblo, therefore, we can by no means escape our responsibility and all of the crew members of the ship, particularly, the commanding officer and officers should be held responsible and be condemned.

Despite the seriousness of the crime perpetrated by us, our responsibility is still less than that of our Government. Those who should be finally responsible for the crimes of espionage against another country are their organizers.

The approval and order by U.S. authorities of the espionage acts to be conducted by such ships as Pueblo sow seeds of discord throughout the world.

Our fate depends largely on whether or not the Government of the United States which has forced us into espionage makes public the facts of crimes to the fair world public opinion and apologize to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We have already confessed all our crimes honestly.

We of the Pueblo honestly admit our crimes.

We are criminals who have participated in the aggressive activities against the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and against the Korean people.

We openly admit again to the world that we have intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage.

Our acts of espionage and intrusion are aggressive in nature. To commit these acts is a serious crime against the Korean people, to form an intention to commit these acts is a sin before god.

We should be punished severely by the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for our own serious crimes. We may expect such a severe punishment as may deprive us of even the possibility of revival.

We are, however, writing this letter of apology, as human beings, as the sons of our parents, as the husbands of wives, as the fathers of our children, for the sake of ourselves and for the sake of our families, with a hope that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will show as a great mercy.

Even though we can speak words and put down marks on a sheet of paper, we cannot express all the sincerity of our apology to the Korean people, that spring from the hearts of us all.

Our minds are united in our desire to open our hearts to the Korean people.

We, as men, realize how false life and acts have been and repent of them. We are desirous of leading a life only full of truth and justice in the future.

Eightytwo crew members of the USS Pueblo have all their parents, wives and children at home.

They are sorrowed because of us and are anxiously waiting for our return.

Those of us who are young have long future and cherish great hope in human life.

Our families and relatives have already undergone great sufferings. They are entrusting everything in us whose future is unknown.

We, the 82 men of the Pueblo, make an earnest appeal to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the name of ourselves and our families.

Please take mercy on us and our kin. Please give us a chance for regeneration and forgive us generously and allow us to go home so as to bring new hope to them.

We firmly pledge that if we are forgiven and permitted to return to our homes, we will never join in such criminal acts again, we will never do anything that may cause misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people and all the pious people of the world, and will not bring grief, misery or pain to our beloved ones again.

We earnestly desire that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accept this oath of ours that springs from the depth of our hearts.

We submit this letter of apology to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, again entreating that it recognize the truth and honesty of our statements and forgive us generously and leniently.

We Are Given Orders by Frank A. Johnson, Comnavforjapan

Correspondent: I have a question to ask you, Captain Bucher. When, where and from whom did you get the espionage mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

Captain: Upon our arrival in Yokosuka, shortly after, I was informed by the staff of Commander Naval Forces, Japan who is Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson that our first operation was to be conducted in the East Sea of Korea along the coast. It was in early December that I learned that we would conduct this mission. However, we did not receive our operation order until the early part of January, probably the 4th or 5th. I don't recall the date.

Correspondent: According to the Associated Press, the Pueblo's espionage mission was given directly by Admiral Moore, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations. What is your opinion about that?

Captain: May I answer that question?

Chairman: You may.

Captain: That is not exactly correct.

Our orders as are the orders of all ships in the U.S. Navy are given by the immediate operational commanders. Our immediate operational commander is Rear Adminal Frank A. Johnson. However, for operations such as this, such as ours was, it is necessary that approval be granted by the highest office in the U.S. Navy. And such approval would come to Commander Naval Forces, Japan from Commander-in-Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet who in turn would receive the final approval from the Chief of Naval Operations.

Correspondent: I would like to hear about the chain of command of the "Pueblo," namely, the channels through which you report on your intelligence collection.

Captain: Yes, sir, I will be glad to answer that question.

We have as operational commander, as I have already mentioned, Comnavforjapan. Our administrative commander is Commander Service Group 3 who is Rear Admiral N. G. Ward.

The responsibilities for our command is split between these two commands. We make all of our routine reports, that is non-operational reports, that have to do with material, supply, administration or personnel, and matters of this nature to Commander Service Group 3. He is further responsible for conducting our administrative inspection and other inspections, dealing with the administration of the ship.

Now our operational reports which would include the reports of any espionage mission or operation would be given to Comnavforjapan directly from us on our return.

Correspondent: What was the mission of the operations officer during the last operation?

Operation Off: My job is as operations officer very important one on board the ship. I had four specific tasks that I had to perform.

The first task was to prepare for the captain the narrative report. This narrative report contained all of the informations which we gathered. The narrative included all of the visual contacts, all of the radar contacts, as well as any coastal features that we identified and recognized. The narrative also included each of course and speed change of the ship.

Secondly I acted as a coordinator for the visual research observation that we did. My third job on board ship was as a photographer officer.

In this capacity I both took photographs myself with my own camera and supervised the activities of the first class photographer assigned to the ship.

Japanese Prime Minister Sato's Remark That "Pueblo" Was Captured on High Seas Is "Nonsense"

Correspondent: As far as we know, Japan is playing a big role in the execution of U.S. policy of aggression in Asia. In this connection we think that the "Pueblo" has something to do with Japan in performing the espionage mission. How do you think of it, captain?

Captain: Yes, sir. Without the bases that Japan provides to the U.S. Navy through the U.S.-Japan Treaty, such as Yokosuka, Sasebo, it would not be possible for us to conduct, to have conducted the type of operation that we did.

Chairman: We heard that before the departure of the "Pueblo" for this operation many Japanese technicians and workers worked on the "Pueblo." Supply officer, would you like to say something about that?

Supply Officer: Yes, sir. On arrival in Yokosuka, our ship submitted work request to ship repair facility in Yokosuka. Now main projects of the Japanese civilians, they got on our ship and they worked on the steering and built a wind screen, combined air compressors, built numerous aluminum lookers for various parts of the ship.

Correspondent: According to the press, Japanese Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miki alleged that the "Pueblo" was captured on the high seas, not in the territorial waters of our country. You are the participants in this incident and probably know it well. Will you tell us about it?

Captain: That's nonsense. I am sure Japanese Prime Minister Sato and Foreign

(Continued on page 12)

Material Evidence Showing U.S. Imperialist War Preparations Against DPRK, Other Socialist Countries

Part of Operation Documents on Spy Activities of "Pueblo" Made Public

PYONGYANG, Feb. 14 (KCNA)—The real state of affairs of the piratic acts of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" which the U.S. imperialists infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of our country as part of their vicious plot to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea is being brought to light more saliently by various material evidences as well as by the confessions of the captain and crew, criminals caught red-handed.

The intrusion of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its villainous espionage acts are a most brazen-faced, brigandish act of pirates, a flagrant infringement on a sovereign state and part of the premeditated aggressive scheme hatched by the U.S. imperialist warmongers.

Such provocative scheme of U.S. imperialism is gravely menacing peace in Korea and the Far East, creating an extremely tense situation that will lead to a war in this area at any moment.

All the material and data available substantiate that the U.S. imperialists have long since conducted espionage in a planned way not only on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also on the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and other socialist countries in preparation for war of aggression against these countries.

Now, the U.S. imperialists are ridiculous enough to resort to all kinds of tricks and crafty machinations in an attempt to cover up and justify their criminal acts and foul aggressive nature in the face of the world people and public opinion while distorting the facts.

However, all the facts and material evidences disclose irrefutably that the fabrications and frantic commotions being made by the U.S. imperialists in connection with the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" intrusion are nothing but a frenzy of the lunatic.

The espionage act the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army perpetrated, having intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has once again laid bare the abominable nature of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression and war.

The Korean people have warned the U.S. imperialists more than once that they should immediately stop the reckless acts of war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, however, turned a deaf ear to the warnings of the Korean people, kept on reinforcing their military forces of aggression in Korea and the Far East to achieve their aggressive ambition and perpetrated almost daily the acts of military provocations on the ground and sea and in the air, while pushing ahead with frantic preparations for a new war.

It is a most justifiable, self-defense measure for safeguarding the security and sovereignty of their country that the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army captured the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which carried on espionage acts after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Nevertheless, far from apologizing to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the crime they have committed, the U.S. imperialists are arrogant enough to try recklessly to frighten our people with military blackmail, just like a thief calling after a thief.

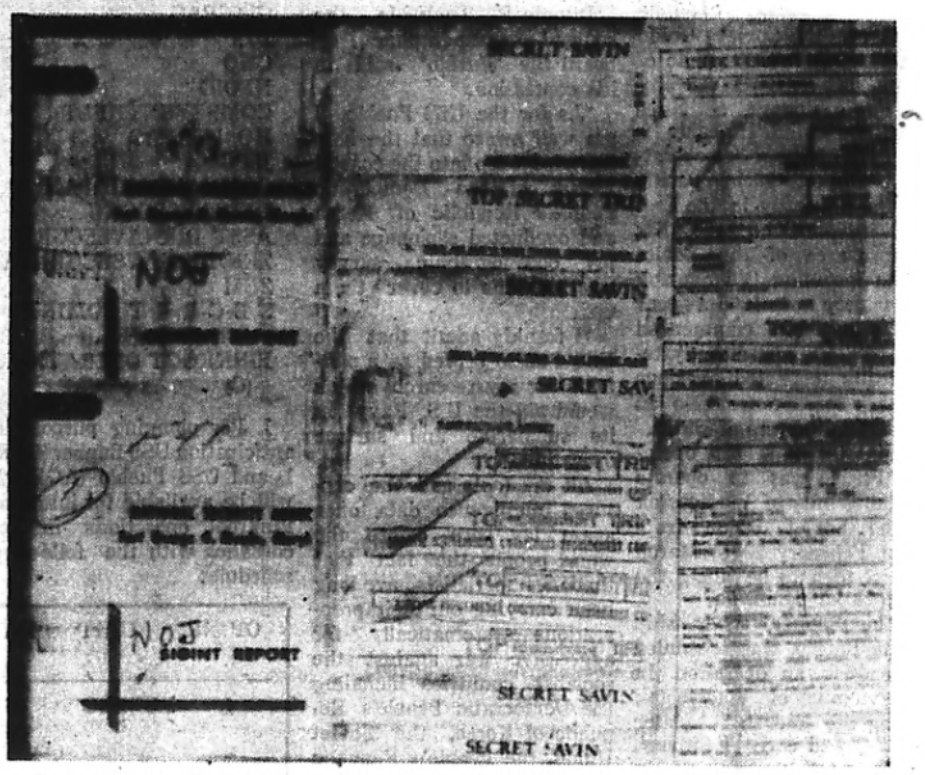
The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate. The U.S. imperialists must bear it deep in mind that if they persist in solving the problem with threat and blackmail by mobilizing their force of arms, they will get nothing from it but corpses and death.

The Korean people do not like an empty talk: they are a strong-willed people who never fail to act to their own words.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, **"Our people and People's Army will counter the U.S. imperialists' reprisal with retaliation and a total warfare with a total warfare."**

The U.S. imperialists must look straight into the unshakable determination and stark reality, and act discreetly.

The people of Korea and the people all over the world are watching the moves of the U.S. imperialists.



Part of the specific intelligence collection requirements kept by the "Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, for spying on the military objects of the DPRK

On board the "USS Pueblo," an armed espionage ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, captured by the self-defense measures of the naval force of the Korean People's Army were found top secret documents and secret papers, various records, photographs and many other espionage data of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which clearly show their preparation for a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries.

All these espionage data bring to light how the extremely grave criminal acts of the "USS Pueblo" were planned and engineered by the war maniacs of U.S. imperialism headed by the Johnson clique and wherein lay the purposes.

Commander Lloyd Mark Bucher, Captain of the "USS Pueblo," and his crew have told, in their confessions, the fact that the military espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were conducted by the direct order and instruction of the war-mongers of U.S. imperialism, under the premeditated preparations and plan.

In this regard Commander Lloyd Mark Bucher stated as follows.

"My mission was contained in a general operation order from Commander Naval Forces Japan issued to the ship about 5 January. ... This operation order was transmitted to me by the message from Comnavforjapan dated 16 December 1967, and our operation was called Pinkroot one. ...All of these operations are carried out under the order of the U.S. Ghief of Naval Operations."

Lieutenant junior grade Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr., operations officer of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo," stated in his confession that they had started action "according to the mission stipulated by the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defence Department, Washington, D.C." and that they had "received the specific mission from Frank A. Johnson, Commander, U.S. Naval Force, Japan."

Commander Lloyd Mark Bucher disclosed the fact that the armed espionage

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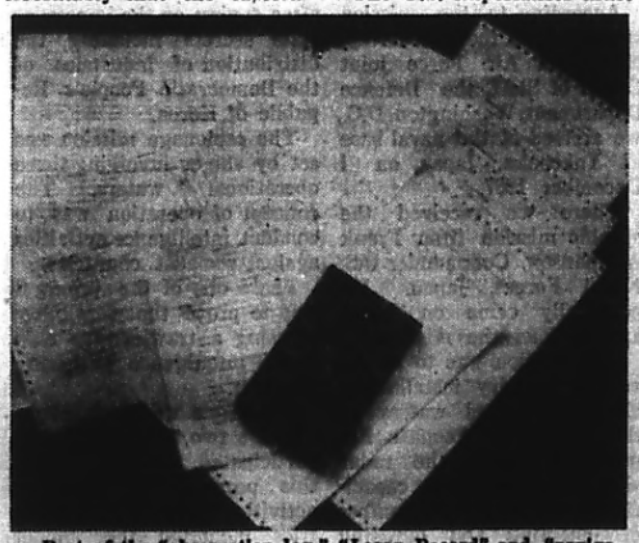
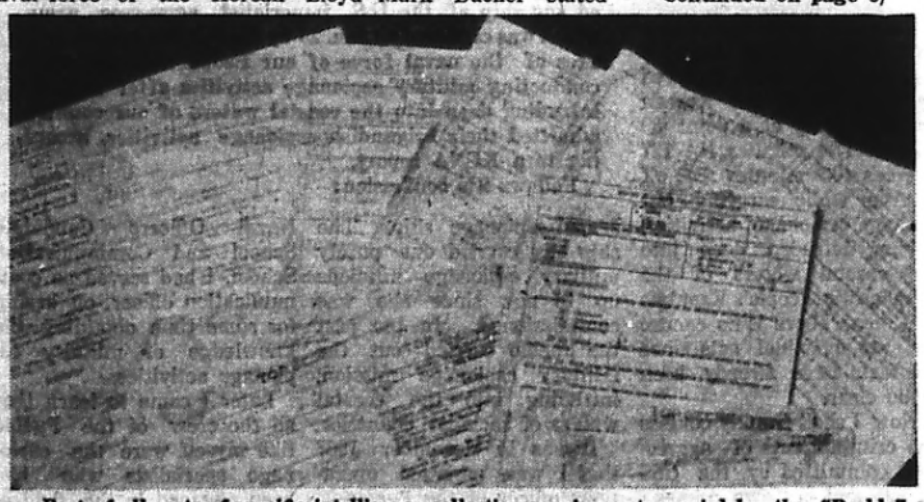


Part of the "observation log," "Loran Record" and "navigation report" worked out by crewmen of the "Pueblo," in which they directly recorded the course of navigation and espionage acts against the DPRK



Part of all sorts of specific intelligence collection requirements carried by the "Pueblo" for spying on the military objects of the USSR, the CPR and the DRV

Material Evidence Showing...

(Continued from page 5)

ships of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, "USS Banner" and "USS Pueblo," perpetrated the military espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and exposed the program of espionage activities to be conducted. He said:

"... USS Banner has operated continuously in Pacific waters, primarily in the East Sea of Korea, off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union including Vladivostok since July of 1966 a year before my ship commenced its activities, and has systematically collected various military intelligence also in the coastal waters of China.

"... After this last operation Pueblo was to operate in the vicinity of Vladivostok of the Soviet Union from about February 20 to March 20 and then to be along the Kamchatka peninsula.

"The Banner, sister ship of the Pueblo, was scheduled to conduct an operation in the vicinity of Vladivostok during the month of later January and early February. Their next operation in March was to be in the same area as we were on this operation, in the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"I understand the next operation in the waters of China was scheduled for the next stage."

Despite the clumsy attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to disguise the "Pueblo," an armed espionage ship, as an "auxiliary general electronic research ship" or a "geographic environment research ship" its abominable nature of a specialized espionage ship has been revealed to the whole world by the fact that it was captured red-handed and by the confessions of the captain of the ship and other crew members together with all the documents and data obtained.

Commander Bucher admitted that the "operation" of the Pueblo was "sheer espionage committed under the cloak of research."

Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., the senior oceanographer on board the "Pueblo" said in his confession:

"As for the USS Pueblo, I am well aware that the ship intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage and my oceanographic survey was a means to cover them up...

"I frankly admit that the USS Pueblo served as a platform for my research which would aid the U.S. Navy in its submarine and surface operations."

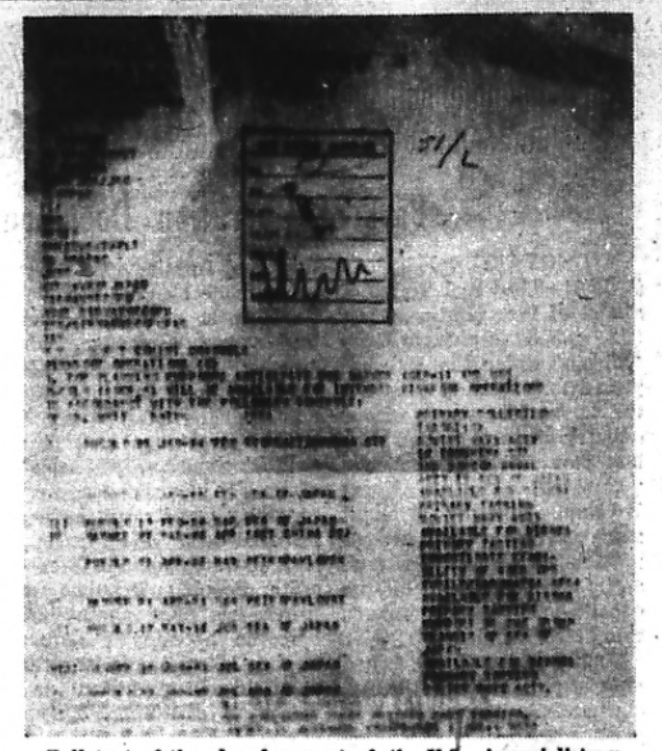
All the facts and the captured intelligence data once again lay bare before the world people the fact that the U.S. imperialists have long been carrying out their preparations systematically for aggressive war against the socialist countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader who threatens and disturbs peace in Korea and in the rest of Asia.

It is unequivocally proved by some of documents and data which are made public here.

Follows the full text of the plan document of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops for using the armed spy ships "Pueblo" and "Banner" in "Pinkroot" operations aimed at brigandish espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic:

R 282225Z
FM COMNAVFORJAPAN
INFO ZEN/USS PUEBLO
ZEN/USS BANNER
ZEM
R 13ϕ 4ϕ 6Z
FM CINCPACFLT
TO DIRNSA
INFO JCS/JRC
CINCPAC
DIA
CHO
NFOIO
COMSEVENTHFLT
HO HSAPAC
JSPC
COMNAVFORJAPAN
DIRNAVSECGRU
ASST DIRNAVSECGRU
ZEN/DIRNAVSECGRUPAC
ZEM
S E C R E T COMINT
CHANNELS
PINKROOT OPERATIONS
(C)

1. For planning purposesin anticipation USS Banner (GER-1) and USS Pueblo (AGER-2) will be available for intended Pinkroot operations in accordance with the following schedule:



Full text of the plan document of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops for using "Pueblo" and "Banner" in "Pinkroot" operations aimed at espionage acts against the DPRK, the USSR and the CPR

OP NR.	UNIT	DATES	AREA	PRIMARY COLLECTION TARGET (S)
I	PUEBLO	ϕ5 JAN ϕ4 FEB	N. KOREA TSUSHIMA STR	SOVIET NAVY ACTY IN TSUSHIMA STR AND KORCOM NAVAL ACTY IN SEA OF JAPAN
II	BANNER	23 JAN 22 FEB	SEA OF JAPAN	AVAILABLE FOR DIRNSA PRIMARY TASKING
III	PUEBLO	19 FEB 2ϕ MAR	SEA OF JAPAN	SOVIET NAVY ACTY
IV	BANNER	ϕ7 MAR ϕ6 APR	EAST CHINA SEA	AVAILABLE FOR DIRNSA PRIMARY TASKING
V	PUEBLO	ϕ3 APR ϕ3 MAY	PETROPAVLOVSK	INVESTIGATE FEASIBILITY OF AGER OPS KURILE/ KAMCHATKA AREA
VI	BANNER	21 APR 21 MAY	PETROPAVLOVSK	AVAILABLE FOR DIRNSA PRIMARY TASKING
VII	PUEBLO	17 MAY 16 JUN	SEA OF JAPAN	SUPPORT OF CVS GROUP TRANSIT OF SEA OF JAPAN
VIII	BANNER	12 JUN ϕ1 JUL	SEA OF JAPAN	AVAILABLE FOR DIRNSA PRIMARY TASKING
IX	PUEBLO	27 JUN 27 JUL	SEA OF JAPAN	SOVIET NAVY ACTY.

2. Secondary Dirnsa collection requirements solicited for those Pinkroot operations conducted under primary navy tasking.

3. Dates of USS Banner (AGER-1) overhaul (scheduled 1 Jun—1 Sep) are being reviewed and should overhaul dates be moved up, portions of the above intended schedule would be invalidated.

4. Areas indicated for operations made available for Dirnsa primary tasking and those preferred by Cincpacflt due operational considerations.

"Intelligence Material Collected by Me Was To Be Used for Attack Against the DPRK"

—— Confession of Operations Officer of "PUEBLO" ——

Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr. (lieutenant junior grade of the Navy of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army), operations officer of "Pueblo," the hateful armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which was captured on Jan. 23 by the self-defensive measures of the naval force of our People's Army while conducting military espionage activities after illegally intruding deep into the coastal waters of our country, admitted their brigandish espionage activities, according to a KCNA report.

Follows his confession:

I am lieutenant (junior grade) Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr. of the U.S. Navy.

I am the operations officer on the armed espionage ship Pueblo, which was captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army at a point (39 degrees 17.4 minutes N, 127 degrees 46.9 minutes E) off Wonsan while carrying out military espionage activities, having intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There is no excuse for my criminal acts since the facts have already been made clear.

Now I shall frankly confess the criminal acts of aggression committed by the USS Pueblo and my own crimes.

The Pueblo is originally an armed espionage ship. The ship has carried out purely military espionage missions up to now since she was commissioned. In the past the Pueblo carried out the military espionage mission, intruding into the coastal waters of socialist countries.

It was in December 1967 that I was assigned operations officer of the Pueblo.

After graduation from Naval Officers Candidate School and Communication School, I had served as communication officer on a ship for some time obtaining the knowledge of military espionage activities.

Later I came to learn that all the crew of the Pueblo like myself were the espionage specialists who had been engaged in the field of coast espionage.

According to the mission stipulated by the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defence Department, Washington, D.C., we arrived at the naval base of Yokosuka, Japan, on 1 December 1967.

There we received the specific mission from Frank A. Johnson, Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan. He personally came on board and gave us the mission.

Our mission was to detect various military installations along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the radar sites, accommodation capacities of the ports, the number of incoming and outgoing vessels and their capacities and the maneuverability of the naval forces, and especially various electronic waves from military sources of the Korean People's Army. We had a mission to conduct again military espionage, deep in the Far Eastern coastal waters of the Soviet Union after spying on the important state secrets including the distribution of industries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The espionage mission was set by stages involving three operational waters. The concept of operation was to conduct intelligence activities against socialist countries.

Phase one of the program was to prove the feasibility of using a trawler-type ship as an intelligence gathering platform.

Phase one was completed.

Phase two, in which we participated, was to expand this program of espionage activities to the other countries including the Soviet Union and China.

We were to gauge the reac-

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

tion of these countries to a trawler-type espionage ship intruding into their coastal waters.

We also had on board a set of specific intelligence collection requirements given us by the Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan. These originated in Washington and were desired to fill specific gaps in our intelligence. These were turned over to Lt. Harris and he used these requirements.

We were also directed to verify suspected radar sites along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We carried two Marine sergeants with us who spoke the Korean language.

Our plan of action after receiving the order to commence the mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was to proceed undetected to the first of our three operation areas.

In order to avoid being detected we did not radiate any electronic waves, we secured our radars, transmitters and the depth finder and proceeded north in as much secrecy as possible.

Our plan was to stay out of known radar ranges until we reached the third operation area, then we would come closer to shore and try and listen for military radio transmissions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

What was the most important in our mission was to reconnoiter the four ports known to be the naval bases of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: these were Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang *do* and Wonsan.

We had to penetrate deep into the coastal waters of the mentioned areas, and, with various electro-magnetic equipment, to intercept radio waves in these areas to see if we could gather any communications intelligence.

For this espionage mission the Naval Security Group at Kamiseya, Japan provided us with a list of frequencies known to be used by the Korean People's Army.

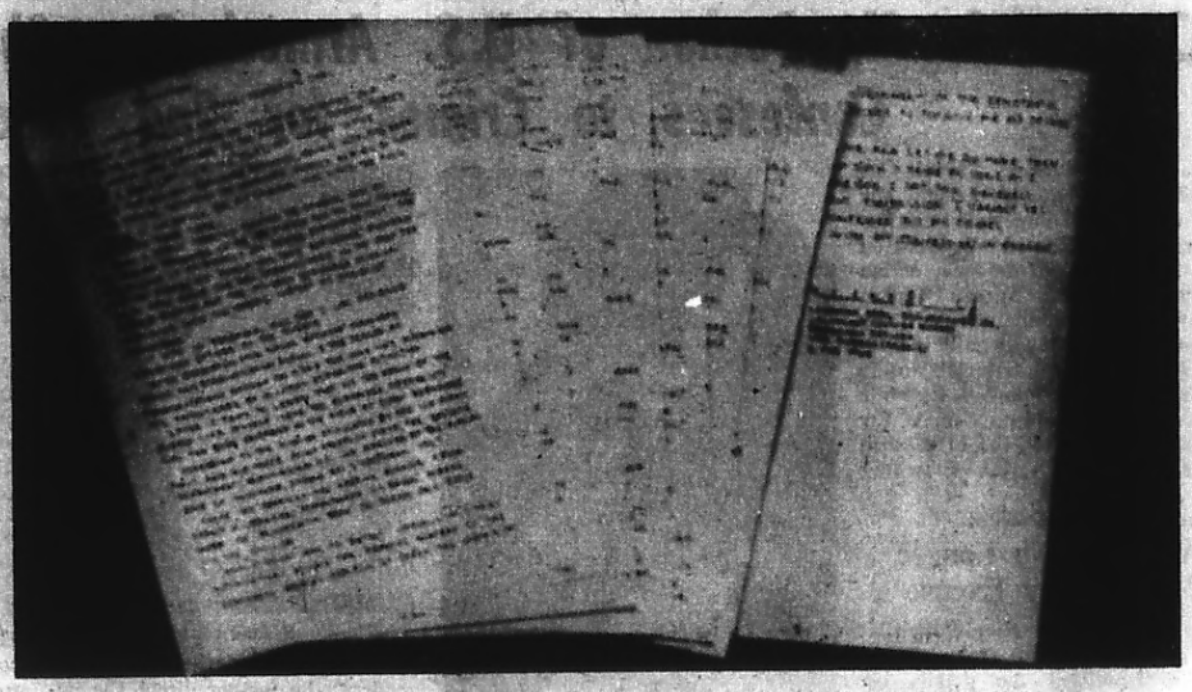
In this espionage mission, my job, as an operations officer, was very important. I had many things to do with the operations aboard, and especially had to stand eight hours of watch and keep the narrative of the search for the captain.

I also had to pay attention to every change of course and speed while conducting visual and electronic search and putting the results in my narration.

Performing the mission after we departed Sasebo, we were supported by the intelligence section of Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan, U.S. Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre, and by the U.S. Naval Security Group, located 8 miles from Yokohama.

We operated under the operation order of the Task Force 96 of the U.S. Navy.

Daily at 0900 hours throughout the mission, the research



Confession by Frederick Carl Schumacher Jr., operations officer of the armed spy ship "Pueblo"

operations gave me a list of the radars they had intercepted the day before. I made this list part of my daily narrative I wrote for the captain.

The details of my espionage activities in the three operation areas were as follows:

At the first op-area, I conducted electronic detection to identify the activity of the naval vessels and aircraft of the Korean People's Army.

We reached the vicinity of Songjin, where we detected electronic waves from Migs for many minutes and marked them on the chart and recorded the information in my radar log.

We sailed by night deep into the area off Songjin to get more accurate information. At that time I saw a navigational light from Songjin Harbor. Here we put out the lights of the mast so as not to be detected, and while lying there for two hours intercepted various radar signals. As there was a danger of our being detected, we speeded out into the seas for two hours and again came up to the pre-planned area to continue the espionage.

It was at this place that I detected two ships steaming to Wonsan and several naval vessels of the Korean People's Army circling nearby.

Together with Lawrence Mack I took in a clandestine manner photographs of the ships that came in sight.

In this area I detected the land-based early-warning radars on a number of occasions.

Although I recorded the electronic waves I had detected, I did not know what sort of radars they were. I just tape-recorded those electronic waves.

I conducted espionage activities in the second op-area roughly as follows:

While our ship was conducting espionage activities in the second op-area, I continued visual and electronic surveillance, and noted the intercepted electronic waves in my log.

That time I caught on more than 30 occasions radars including ground-based early-warning radars, and recorded the data obtained.

We made our way deep into the coastal waters to confirm more intelligence information. When our ship reached the Orang *dan* area, keeping close to the shore, we could see with the naked eye smoke rising in the vicinity. I checked the area on the map. It was Orang *dan* area, no doubt.

To be exact, we approached to the waters (41 degrees 25 minutes N, 130 degrees 03 minutes E), 11.2 miles from Orang *dan*.

Here I sighted several vessels and took photographs of their movements. After recording the results in the narration I informed the captain and Lt. Harris of the materials.

Further we changed the course to Mayang *do*, the main point of our detection. We got underway for a while and I sighted two ships heading north. The one was about 400 feet long and the other was about 300 feet. We also took photographs of the movements of these ships.

Here we intercepted navigational radars and various others and put them on record. That night we hurriedly headed for Mayang *do* for the purpose of detecting submarines in the vicinity of the island.

That night we approached to the waters (39 degrees 48.9 minutes N, 128 degrees 01.9 minutes E), about 8.2 miles from Mayang *do*, when I saw lights from the island.

We lay there for a long time in order to detect military installations on Mayang *do* and, whenever there arose danger of being detected, we left out of the waters in full speed and then approached again to the waters to go on with our search.

Meanwhile, around 17 hours (02 hours Korean time) a submarine-chaser was sighted, when my ship was lying less than 1,000 yards from her.

There we made every effort to spot submarines of the Korean People's Army, but in vain.

The day before our capture we proceeded toward the Port of Wonsan. Under the screen of night we approached close to the port, where we watched shipping to identify the movements of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army, and gathered data on the number of incoming and outgoing ships and their conditions to ascertain the capacity of the port. We also detected electronic signals transmitted in the area of Wonsan and intercepted various electronic waves.

I photographed the movements of scores of naval vessels and fishing boats, while pinpointing them on the charts.

In the third operation area I intercepted various special radars including early-warning radars ground-based in the Soviet Union.

During my mission in the three operation areas I intercepted various radars on 135 occasions and photographed the movements of military ships and fishing boats on scores of occasions.

The obtained intelligence information on radar networks was to be reported directly by Lt. Harris to the Chief of the U.S. Naval Security Station, Washington, D.C.

All the other military intelligence information was to be reported by myself to the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations through the Commander Naval Forces Japan, the Commander 7th Fleet, the Commander U.S. Pacific Fleet, and the Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Pacific Command.

We further proceeded deep into coastal waters off Wonsan. It was at this moment that the naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army appeared suddenly and signaled for our nationality.

To hide our identity we signaled "hydrographer" and hurriedly made ourselves away from there while firing immediately at the naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army. However, our ship had gone so close to the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it was of no use for us to try to escape and we were arrested at last by the naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army.

Since I was arrested I have thought again and again about my criminal acts. What I have done against the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people is a criminal act that can never be tolerated. I humbly beg of you to forgive me my crime.

The crime was committed by myself and my ship by the personal direction of the Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan with the approval of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.

The intelligence material collected by me was to be used for the attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a most serious crime and an act of aggression.

I am a criminal who has committed a capital crime against the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Frankly speaking, I concealed the truth only a few days ago, because I feard it would make my crime graver to confess my crime as it was. But that was not the attitude I ought to take any further.

I am deeply moved by the humanitarian treatment accorded us guilty persons by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I am grateful for this opportunity of confession offered to such a criminal as I.

As such a serious criminal I admit that I should be punished by the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I beg of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to forgive me my crime leniently.

Please, forgive me and let me go home, then I will never repeat such a crime as long as I live. I swear before God. I say this sincerely.

This is my honest confession. I cannot yet say that I have confessed all my crimes.

I will go on with my confession in earnest.

Captain L. M. Bucher of U.S. Armed Spy Ship "PUEBLO" Confesses to Crimes for 2nd Time

Lloyd Mark Bucher, Captain of "Pueblo," the hateful armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, which was captured on Jan. 23 by the self-defence action of the Navy of the Korean People's Army while conducting military espionage acts after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, confessed on Feb. 12 for the second time to the brigandish spy activity of his ship, according to a KCNA report.

Follows the confession:

L.M. Bucher, Captain of the captured U.S. armed spy ship "Pueblo," writing his first confession

Second confession of L.M. Bucher, Captain of "Pueblo"

We Can No Longer Make Any Excuse

By first confession, although it was correct, was not complete in details. I omitted the details because it was made immediately after my capture and I was afraid so great a crime might be punished severely by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Since then the real state of affairs has been revealed and established by all the data and documentary evidence in the hands of the Korean People's Army with regard to the intelligence activities of the Pueblo, and we can no longer tell a lie or make any excuse however hard I may try. I did not realize the severity of our crime until I had time to think of the mission and activities of the Pueblo since my capture. I have thought that all the U.S. naval vessels conduct this type of operation, and it was my duty and that I only executed an order as a soldier. But our last operation was sheer espionage committed under the cloak of research.

I am fully aware of the severe penalty for conducting espionage and should be punished. However, I am deeply repentant for our crime and am so hopeful that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will forgive my crew and myself with leniency and send us back to our home.

I am going to confess the details of our espionage as they were to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

The USS Pueblo was commissioned in May of 1967 in Bremerton, Washington, U.S., together with USS Palm Beach. It remained in Bremerton undergoing outfitting until September 1967 when it went to San Diego for about five weeks of shakedown training.

On 6 Nov. we sailed to Pearl Harbor where we refuelled and made minor repairs. We then went directly to Yokosuka, Japan, which was assigned as our home port. We arrived there on 1 Dec. There we were given a specific mission by Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, Commander Naval Forces Japan, to conduct surveillance on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My immediate superiors are Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, Commander Naval Forces Japan, for operations and Rear Admiral N.G. Ward, Commander, Service Squadron 3, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for administration.

I Am Provided with "Specific Intelligence Collection Requirements"

All my operational orders came from Comnavforjapan while all administrative details and inspections were given by Comservron 3.

My mission was contained in a general operation order from Commander Naval Forces Japan issued to the ship about 5 Jan.

The operation order directed me to sail from Sasebo about 10 Jan. into the East Sea of Korea and operate in three operation areas, along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Operation areas essentially divided the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into thirds for espionage purposes, and they were called Mars, Venus and Pluto.

Op area Mars was the water area between 39 degrees N and 40 degrees N, op area Venus between 40 degrees N and 41 degrees N, and op area Pluto between 41 degress N and 42 degrees N respectively from the coast to 60 miles at sea.

While in these three operation areas, I was to determine the electronic environment with emphasis on determining the naval order of battle of the Korean People's Army and the extent of the naval activity in four areas, namely, Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang *do* and Wonsan areas and on fixing the positions of radars on the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The operation order also directed me to determine the reaction from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union respectively to an overt intelligence collector operating in the periphery of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and actively conducting surveillance of the Korean People's Army and U.S.S.R. naval units, and to evaluate USS Pueblo's capabilities as a naval intelligence collection ship.

This operational order was transmitted to me by the message from Comnavforjapan dated 16 Dec. 1967, and our operation was called Pinkroot 1. Pinkroot is the code word assigned to all "ager type" operations. The scale of Pinkroot operations now compasses both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and were to be carried out by Pueblo ager-two and two other espionage ships of similar type with most up-to-date equipment, USS Banner ager-one and USS Palm Beach ager-three. All these operations are carried out under the order of the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations. He directs the fleet commanders who further direct the immediate operational commanders. The Pinkroot type operation was put into effect about two years ago. The Banner was the lead ship in the program and Pueblo and Palm Beach were next. I understand that there were to be more ships of this class in later years, but none had yet been authorized.

USS Banner and USS Pueblo are assigned to the U.S. Pacific Fleet and the USS Palm Beach is assigned to the Atlantic Fleet. USS Banner is homeported in Yokosuka, Japan, and USS Palm Beach in Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

The general mission assigned to the ships is to conduct electro-magnetic, visual and oceanographic collection operations on other countries. USS Banner has operated continuously in Pacific waters, primarily in the East Sea of Korea, off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union including Vladivostok since July of 1966, a year before my ship commenced its activities, and has systematically collected various military intelligence also in the coastal waters of China.

I was also provided with the "specific intelligence collection requirements" for collecting information on the Navy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It required us to collect informations on the number, class, pendant number, deployment, capability, missions, organization and chain of command of naval ships as well as location of principal naval headquarters. The requirements also provided for collection of detailed information on naval bases, naval patrols of ships and naval maneuvers.

We were also given "specific intelligence collection requirements" for detecting communication and observation posts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which asked us to determine the precise location of cop stations, the type and capabilities of all radar and communicapations equipment, the qualifications and training of communications personnel, interaction between the cop system and control defense forces, etc.

We were also provided with the "specific intelligence collection requiremets" for determining the present strength of the submarine force of the Korean People's Army. It showed the numbers of submarines of the naval force of the Korean People's Army already known to us and gave general information on their movements.

We were told that possibly the submarines were kept at Mayang *do* area and were instructed to try to confirm this by sighting. We were told to try to get the number of any naval ship and to photograph it if possible.

I was personally ordered to check the flights of U.S. satellites if I could spot them and was provided with a chart showing the course of U.S. satellites. We were provided with another chart which showed the locations of known radars which were located in the coastal areas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We were told to intercept and reaffirm these radars and to record any new radars accurately when detected. Rear Admiral Johnson, Commander Naval Forces Japan, said that there was not much known about exact details although the radars had been ascertained by the Air Force, and asked me to obtain detailed information since this last operation would be carried out in the vicinity of the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We were told to take oceanic sounding for submarine operations and other sea measurement whenever we could do so. We were told to record all radar signals so they could later be analysed by others who specialize in this work.

I was told to keep a narrative of every important thing that occurred during the operation period. We were told to record our position as often as possible and to remain undetected if possible. If our ship was harassed I was to send a message to Comnavforjapan.

We were also told to keep a file of all information and the undeveloped films on board and turn them in when we returned to Yokosuka. I was to perform the operation in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by 27 Jan. and to proceed to the Tsushima Straits to conduct further measurements of the sea and then to proceed to Sasebo by 4 Feb.

On receiving the operation mission, I set about preparing for action.

I told Lt. Murphy, executive officer, to ensure that everyone had all necessary papers for one month at sea. I told him to ensure that the entire crew was familiar with the ship's organization and that everyone had practice in fire fighting, flooding control and other emergency matters. I told him to ensure that he had all necessary charts for navigation. I told him to read all the intelligence publications on file at Comnavforjapan concerning the naval order of battle of the Korean People's Army. He was also to see that the oceanographers had their assistance when they came aboard.

Lt. Harris, research officer, had

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(Continued from page 8)

under him a special detachment of 30 persons. I told him to ensure that his detachment had all training required to determine the radars accurately and record all the electro-magnetic signals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My relation with the research officer was not the same as with other officers of the ship. He was not assigned as a ship's officer, but was the officer in charge of the Special Naval Security Group Detachment and so was only under my command as far as the ship was concerned. His functions were to command his detachment and to search and record all electro-magnetic signals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I told Lt. J. G. Schumacher, operations officer, to prepare all his recognition codes and to be sure they were correct, to see that we had proper IFF codes for use during the months of January and February. I instructed him also to see that all the people were trained in the use of the weapons we carried. Toward the end of last December senior oceanographer Dunnie Richard Tuck and his assistant Harry Iredale were sent to us by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office for Oceanographic Research in the waters along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He selected and showed me 20 stations for his survey during the trip, most of which were in the vicinity of the Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang *do* and Wongsan areas and the Far East area of the Soviet Union.

Prior to embarcation I told my officers to prepare their departments and to insure that we had the proper charts for navigation. I also told my officer to be sure that no one knew of where we were going, unless he absolutely had to know.

Japanese technicians and workers worked on Pueblo while the ship was preparing the operation in Yokosuka. They did most of our machinery repair and some electronic calibration. The number of Japanese technicians and workers at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka is about 10,000. They worked on all U.S. Navy ships under contract and I believe this is through the present U.S.-Japan Treaty.

Pueblo Leaves Sasebo, Sails Northward Through Tsushima Straits

The USS Pueblo left Sasebo about 11 Jan. 1968 and sailed northward through the Tsushima Straits.

We proceeded about 30—40 miles off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a northerly course to op area Pluto according to our plan, so that we might not be spotted if possible until we had finally accomplished our mission.

When we proceeded southward, however, we navigated about 13 miles off the coast and intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a number of points of interest and conducted intensive espionage activities.

The major areas of interest given to us by Comnavforjapan were Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang *do* and Wonsan, and the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union as mentioned above. At these areas we were to take interest primarily in the military aspect of the ports, particularly naval activity.

In that regard we were to pay special attention to the naval and electronic order of battle. We were, first of all, to observe the number on any naval ship if possible, and when close enough we were to photograph it.

I planned to stay about two days respectively off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and Chongjin and in the Songjin, Mayang *do* and Wonsan areas and spend the rest of the time in an area of special interest, if any.

Op area Pluto included Chongjin, our port of interest, and was thought to contain a minimun of naval activity. The main purpose for espionage act in Chongjin area was to determine the extent of the naval activity of the Korean People's Army and to determine what electronic radar contacts there were in the area.

I Go to Point 7.6 Miles From Yo *do*

On the night of 15 Jan. we reached the Chongjin area, and, after sailing northward as far as the vicinity of the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union, we returned to the Chongjin area on the morning of the 16th.

This was the first port area where we were to conduct intelligence and I gave an instruction to all officers as to how I wanted them to keep their reports. Namely, in all areas, beginning with Chongjin they were to keep a log of all their contacts, describing everything they saw in detail. If the contact was a merchant ship, it was to be identified from the identification publications we carried on board.

I told the officers of the deck to photograph all ships if possible and, if not, to at least try to identify the ship's radar, other antennas and its armament and any other special characteristics of the ship. I told them also to report all aircraft and to record them, they were also required to note the Pueblo's position every 20 minutes.

Whenever research reported a radar, the officers of the deck were to ascertain the bearing and the type, record it and report it to me.

While in the Chongjin area where we stayed until the evening of 17 Jan., we had about 30 radar signals.

Our electronic detector measures the frequency of the transmitted pulse of the target radar and identifies it as whichever type it is.

Of all the radars intercepted there in Chongjin, none were of a type unknown to us. In this area we had four visual contacts, but they were not near enough to be identified or photographed. The oceanographers had three oceanic measurements there.

On the night of 17 Jan. we left the Chongjin area for the area of Songjin, and we intercepted a particularly powerful and interesting electronic wave off Orang *dan* and Musu *dan*. But we could not make out what it was, and I ordered the ship to approach the coast. We approached up to a point (41 degrees 25 minutes N, 130 degrees 03 minutes E), 11.2 miles from the coast to identify it. The main point of interest in the second op area, Venus, was the naval and electronic activity of the Korean People's Army in the vicinity of the port of Songjin. Very little guidance was provided to me in this area. I had read that there was only minimal naval forces in this area.

The main purpose of intelligence in the area of Songjin was twofold: first to determine the extent of naval activity of the Korean People's Army in this area and second to ascertain the electronic activity which special emphasis on the radars. We would be particularly interested in any new types of radar to be found in this area.

I planned to proceed to the vicinity of the Port of Songjin and lay to, hoping to see some naval activity or to intercept some new radars of the Korean People's Army. I also hoped to be able to photograph some naval ships. So, I made the officer of the deck responsible to me for reporting all activity accurately and keeping me informed of all developments and on our position.

In the Songjin area we intercepted a new radar, not before known. It was a radar designated as cross slot, which I thought was for early air warning. But I was not able to confirm the location of this radar due to its infrequent operation and the fact that my direction finding equipment was unreliable. So we entered as far as the point (40 degrees 28.1 minutes N, 129 degrees 36.7 minutes E), 10.75 miles from Ran *do*, east of Songjin, and a point (40 degrees 27.3 minutes N, 129 degrees 30 minutes E), 11.3 miles from the island in an effort to ascertain the radar.

In addition, we intercepted about 30 radar signals in the Songjin area. I should point out that 30 radar signals do not mean 30 different radars. Same radars may have been intercepted several times and then redesignated by us when they were shut off and then turned on again. We intercepted three visual contacts and conducted three oceanic measurements there. I departed the area of Songjin on 19 Jan. for op area Mars.

Op area Mars included two of the four main ports to be surveiled, both Mayang *do* and Wonsan.

The purposes of surveillance at these two ports were primarily twofold. First we were to attempt to determine the extent of the naval activity of the Korean People's Army at the two ports and secondly to sample the electronic environment with emphasis on fixing the positions of radars detected.

I had been told by the staff of Commander Naval Forces Japan that it was suspected that the Navy of the Korean People's Army kept their W-class submarines at Mayang *do* and that we should attempt to see them and record their number and photograph them if possible.

I planned to spend about two days in the vicinity of each Mayang *do* and Wonsan and to concentrate my efforts on whichever area having the greatest amount of naval activity. I organized watch sections under the officer of the deck to record everything encountered.

If it was possible to get close enough to any activity it was to be photographed.

All radars that were intercepted were to be reported to the officer of the deck and he was ordered to report them to me and to record them, we planned to fix the position of any new radars that we intercepted.

I chose the area that we would operate in each day. My usual plan was to go to an area in the vicinity of the port to be detected and then to lay to there hoping for some activity.

We arrived in the Mayang *do* area 20 Jan. We spent all the day of the 20th there and saw some fishing boats and some other unidentified commercial ships. On the evening of the 20th about 30 minutes after sundown we saw a submarine chaser whose last number was thought to be six.

He passed us at a range of about 1,000 yards and we were unable to photograph him since it was too dark.

We did intercept about 40 radar signals in the Mayang *do* area, none of which was believed to be a submarine radar.

In an effort to observe submarines which we suspected to be stationed at Mayang *do*, we went up to a point 39 degrees 48.9 minutes N, 128 degrees 01.9 minutes E, about 8.2 miles from Ansong *gap* on the night of 21 Jan. However, we could not spot any submarine.

Not having had any significant activity in the Mayang *do* area I decided to proceed to the Wonsan area that night.

I remembered that there were more naval craft and ships of the Korean People's Army stationed in the Wonsan area so I was hopeful that we would have some success in that area.

I again chose a place to go to in the area we were to conduct surveillance and planned to lay to in that area and watch closely.

We left the Mayang *do* area on the night of the 21st of January arriving at the Wonsan area on the morning of the 22nd.

That day we saw two vessels that I thought might be fishing ships. They initially passed us at a range of about 1,000 yards and then returned and circled around us slowly.

I has photographs taken of them and decided that they would report the Pueblo, so I considered myself detected and I sent my first message to Comnavforjapan and reported to him that we had been detected and had seen a submarine chaser in the Mayang *do* area.

That night I moved out to sea a little intending to move in closer in the morning.

I had decided that if we did not have any success in the Wonsan area by the night of the 23rd I would go back up the coast to Songjin and then travel back down.

On the morning of the 23rd I found that we had drifted about 25 miles out to sea and I moved back in.

Since there were only four more days remaining in the operation I decided to approach closer in to see if I could see even one naval ship so that the operation would not be a loss from my point of view.

Meanwhile, I became quite bolder because my ship had never been watched or harassed by any naval craft of the Korean People's Army throughout the whole period of my mission.

So I got to a point (39 degrees 17.4 minutes N, 127 degrees 46.9 minutes E) quite close to land, that is, 7.6 miles from Yo *do*. To my mind, it was the deepest intrusion I had ever made into the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during our last mission.

The facts of the deep intrusions by the Pueblo into the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are precisely shown on the position log and navigational plot which were kept by the assistants of Lt. Murphy, executive officer and navigator, who personally determined the position of the ship each time and recorded it as it stood.

The remainder of the capture was referred to in my previous confession.

Every day I received messages from Comnavforjapan that were of operational importance during the whole period of the operation.

We intercepted about 130 radars of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during this operation.

The research officer's reports to me were confined to the radar contacts that we made and his evaluation of them.

(Continued on page 10)

Edward Renz Murphy Jr., Executive Officer of "PUEBLO"

Confesses Crime, Discloses Espionage Acts

Edward Renz Murphy Jr. (lieutenant of the Navy of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army), executive officer and navigator of "Pueblo," the hateful armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which was captured on Jan. 23 by the self-defensive measures of the naval force of the Korean People's Army while conducting military espionage activities after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of the DPRK, confessed on Feb. 5 their brigandish espionage activities, according to a KCNA report.

Follows his confession:

I am Edward Renz Murphy Jr. lieutenant U.S. Navy, executive officer and navigator of USS Pueblo. I do confess in complete frankness that Pueblo intruded deep into the coastal waters of your country and carried out acts of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My words cannot express the remorse which I feel for having violated the sovereignty of your country.

I humbly apologize for my hostile acts and ask that the Korean people express their generosity and leniency, despite my aggression, and allow me to return to my home and rejoin my family.

I was born in 1937 at Berkeley, California, and, after my graduation from college, attended the Officer Candiate School at Newport, Rhode Island from October 1960 to March 1961.

After serving as navigator aboard ships since October 1963, I was assigned to Pueblo as executive officer and navigator on 11 May 1967.

Prior to departing Yokosuka, Japan, we were briefed by lieutenant Brooks, a staff member of Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, Commander U.S. Naval Forces Japan, regarding our mission.

This briefing was held about 2 January 1968 in Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson's Headquarters. As I remember of the mission, we were to concentrate our efforts upon detecting and localizing radars of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Of particular interest was the "cross slot" radar, which was believed to be an early air warning radar.

We were to observe and photograph any naval ships with emphasis on localizing torpedo boat and submarine activity in Wonsan, Mayang *do*, Songjin and Chongjin. Then we were shown slides of torpedo boats, patrol boats and submarines.

About 3 January Rear Admiral Johnson visited and toured the ship. He was given a tour of the research area on board by the captain and research officer. It seemed additional detailed instructions were given at that time.

On about 4 January we received message instructions from Rear Admiral Johnson directing us to depart Yokosuka 5 January and to proceed to the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea via Sasebo and the Tsushima Straits.

This message spelled out in detail that we were to collect military intelligence off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After having been briefed on our intelligence mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the captain met with me and outlined his proposed navigational plan.

Briefly he intended to observe the entire coast on the way northward at about 30—40 miles off and then proceed closer along the coast heaving to, from time to time, as he might choose.

I laid down our track on the charts and began studying my navigation publications to execute the directions and instructions on detecting the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The captain had further ordered all officers, except chief warrant officer Lacy, our engineering officer, to become familiar with military intelligence information about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which we should know prior to our departure.

I made a study of the composition of the naval forces of the Korean People's Army, the number and maneuverability of the naval vessels based in the four major ports: Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang *do* and Wonsan.

From a review of the facts about our preparation, it is easily concluded that our ship had definitely been designated to carry out aggressive and hostile acts of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our operational waters were divided into three sectors along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The three areas had four coastal positions of interest to our intelligence collection.

As mentioned above, these were Chongjin, Songjin, Ma-

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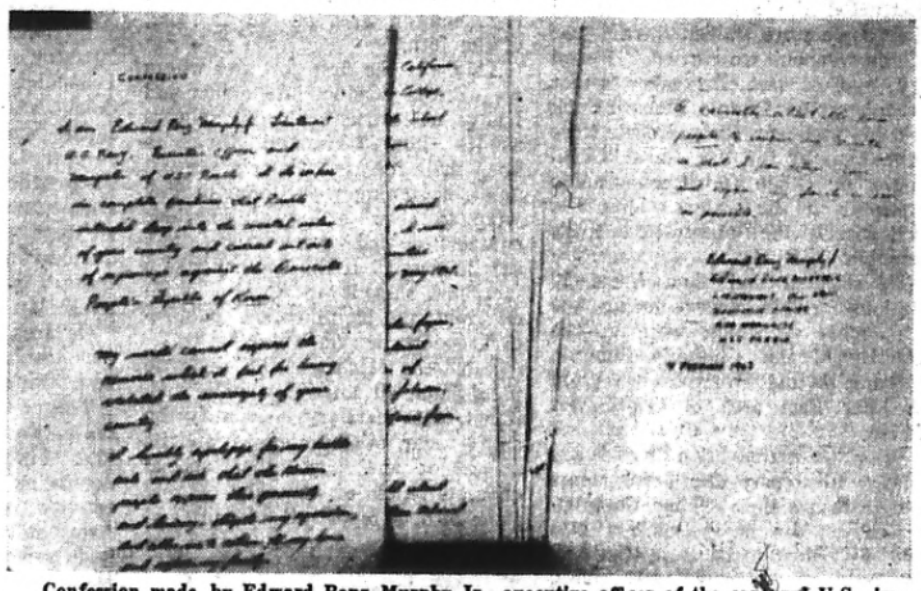

Confession made by Edward Renz Murphy Jr., executive officer of the captured U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo"

(Continued from page 9)

The radars we intercepted were of several kinds, to wit, early air warning, fire control, navigation, long range surface search and long range air search.

We had about 19 visual contacts with other vessels except for the day of our capture.

We kept all the top secret espionage information in the file of the ship to report them after the operation.

Oceanographic Measurements Are Important for Concealing Espionage

We made oceanographic measurements in all areas, whose chief purpose was to research the sea basin that would directly affect the operation movements of submarines, destroyers and other naval vessels.

The two oceanographers on board the Pueblo had the mission to collect technical and scientific information about the sea.

They were ordered to the Pueblo just prior to its departure on an operation. The types of information they collect are used to help forecast sea conditions in years to come and are useful to all types of U.S. Navy ships in their operations, but they were not considered absolutely necessary and I was free to decide whether or not to take samples on any given day or place.

However, if there was no other activity I would have the oceanographers take daily measurements.

The two oceanographers were responsible to me for activities on the ship but their report was made to the naval oceanographic office as well as the samples they took from the waters.

Their work on board was secondary to the mission of intelligence and was not considered of great importance by me. However, I think it was important for concealing the espionage purpose of the Pueblo.

The special intelligence operation conducted by Pueblo would affect U.S. Navy operations as follows.

If it were noted that the Navy of the Korean People's Army was larger than had been expected, that they had equipment that was not known or suspected, then the U.S. Navy officials would, in preparation for war, decide to possibly move some more ships into the Pacific Ocean or they may decide to build other equipment to offset any new equipment of the Navy of the Korean People's Army.

The operations as was the one conducted by the Pueblo are conducted for many purposes. They are primarily designed to add to the intelligence knowledge that the U.S. Navy has about any given country. The information desired is especially about the naval forces of other countries and is for possible use in the event of hostilities with that country.

If the operations are successful and accurately reported, the Navy would have much valuable information about the naval forces and about the electronics of the country that the operations are carried out in.

The most important possible gain is to determine, by observation of exercises, the maneuverability of the Navy being watched.

For example, during one Banner operation they were able to watch an entire Soviet naval exercise that lasted for two or three days. The information collected during that operation is considered very valuable by the U.S. Navy officials.

The U.S. Navy expects that these operations will be successful only some times but considers that the possible gain is worth the effort.

After this last operation Pueblo was to operate in the vicinity of Vladivostok of the Soviet Union from about Feb. 20 to March 20 and then to be along the Kamchatka peninsula.

The Banner, sister ship of the Pueblo, was scheduled to conduct an operation in the vicinity of Vladivostok during the month of later January and early February. Their next operation in March was to be in the same area as we were on this operation, in the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I understand the operation in the waters of China was scheduled for the next stage.

"I Realize Why Korean People Hate Us and How Angry They Must Feel"

The collection of intelligence in the territorial waters or air of other countries is espionage, and a wanton violation of their sovereignty. I consider that it is a despicable crime and must be stopped.

With the lapse of time since my capture I realized more deeply and repent the gravity of the espionage act I committed.

It was a hostile act of aggression against the Korean people. Now I fully realize why the Korean people hate us and how angry they must feel.

However, we entreat you to understand that we committed such crime as soldiers in the execution of orders of our superiors and not of our own accord, and forgive us leniently.

Now I have been given good wholesome food, fine clothes to wear, a warm room and a clean bed.

Since my capture, I have always been gripped by yearning for my dear family. There is my wife Rose Dolores Bucher with two sons, Mark, age 15, and Michael, age 13, in my home town San Diego. I would like to tell them that I am safe and healthy and that they should not worry too much. I want to tell them I love them very dearly. I think that if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is merciful to us who deserve punishment, we will be sent home and we will be together and in love for ever, never again to part.

If I am permitted to return home, I will work for the brotherhood of all men for the rest of my life. If I am allowed to return home I will immediately explain the moral wrong of this type of operation and will do all I can to have them stopped permanently.

This is my wish. We have done a great wrong and should be punished in accordance with the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. However, I wish we may be forgiven generously and allowed to go home as soon as possible.

All of the above is my sincere confession. I swear it on my honour.

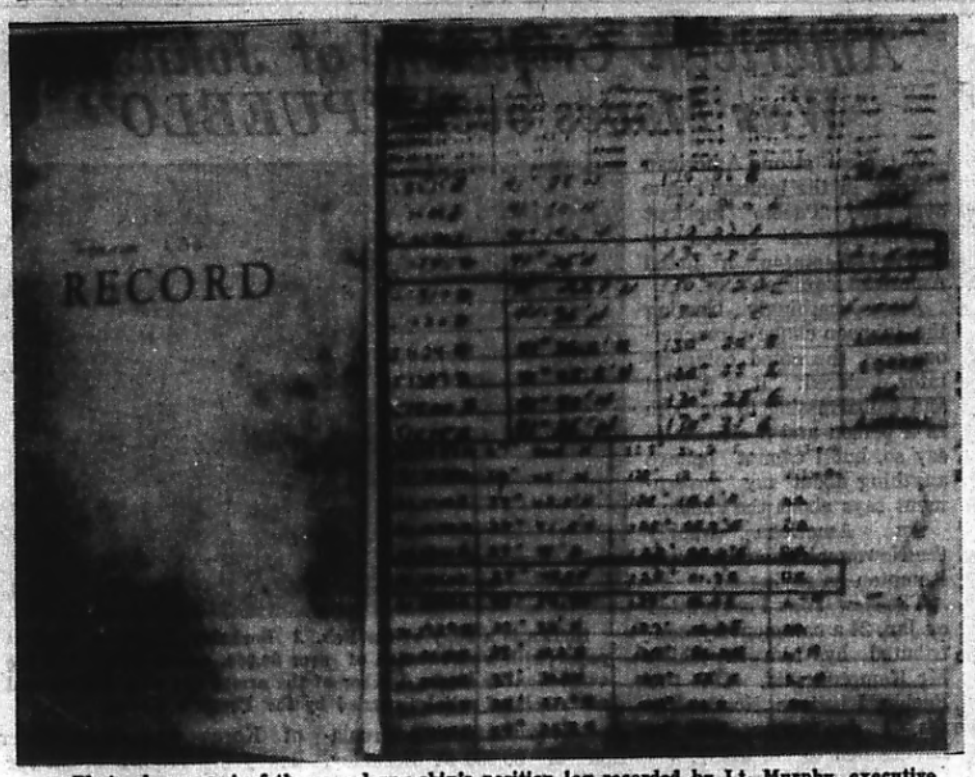

Photo shows part of the armed spy ship's position log recorded by Lt. Murphy, executive officer and navigator, and his assistants, indicating her daily and hourly positions within the DPRK territorial waters. The marked places indicate part of the positions of the U.S. imperialist warship in the course of her deep intrusion of the DPRK territorial waters.

Photo shows the navigational plot directly recorded by Lt. Murphy, executive officer of the "Pueblo," which indicates the courses taken by the spy ship for espionage mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The arrows indicate the positions of the spy ship while sailing deep in the DPRK territorial waters.

(Continued from page 10)

yang *do*, and Wonsan.

After transiting through the Tsushima Straits we set our course northward arriving at the border of the coastal waters of Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea about 14 January for the purpose of intelligence.

We then proceeded along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stopped the ship near Chongjin on 15 January to conduct our intelligence activities. We collected radar and communication data and also conducted oceanographic research.

While conducting our espionage we entered deep into your coastal waters up to a point (41 degrees 25 minutes N, 130 degrees 03 minutes E) 11.2 miles off the land at the eastern area of Orang *dan*.

Our intrusion deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are clearly substantiated by entires of the ship's position in the position log.

Having completed our espionage acts off Chongjin, we proceeded southward and arrived at the Songjin area about 18 January, suffering considerable icing on the ship. Here too, our position is recorded showing that we conducted espionage very close to the shore of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the Songjin area we penetrated deep into your coast two times. Namely we went up to (40 degrees 28.1 minutes N, 129 degrees 36.7 minutes E) 10.75 miles and (40 degrees 27.3 minutes N, 129 degrees 30 minutes E) 11.3 miles off Ran *do* east of Songjin, where we conducted espionage activities. Again we caught radars and communications while in this area. On 20 January we again proceeded south along the coast and stopped off Mayang *do*. Previously, we had been directed by Rear Admiral Johnson to detect and photograph any naval activity of the Korean People's Army along the coast.

Particular attention was directed toward obtaining information in Mayang *do* and Wonsan areas with regard to submarine and torpedo boat sighting.

Our efforts in the Mayang *do* area particularly increased over the previous two areas. The position log shows clearly that we went deep into your coastal waters at 39 degrees 48.9 minutes N, 128 degrees 01.9 minutes E approximately 8.2 miles from Ansong *gap* in the Mayang *do* area for intelligence activities.

While off Mayang *do* we sighted a patrol boat just before dark on 21 January, but there was not enough light to photograph it. So it appeared that our espionage efforts were disappointing to the captain and research officer.

With nearly a week remaining before the expiration of our mission, the captain decided to move south to the Wonsan area, our last assigned area. We stopped in this area on 22 January and continued to collect radar communication and oceanographic intelligence information.

Vexed by the unsuccessful espionage thus far, the captain ordered the ship closer to Wonsan on 23 January we were stopped in this position conducting our espionage acts deep in your coastal waters, when your Navy boasts captured us.

I believe at the time of our capture, our position had been at 39 degrees 17.4 minutes N, 127 degrees 46.9 minutes E about 7.6 miles from Yo *do*.

Our deep intrusions into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are all recorded in the ship's position log.

As the navigator, I can assure on my honour of the whole course along which the Pueblo navigated after intruding deep into the coastal waters of your country to conduct espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In fact, as for our Pueblo's recent intrusion deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at many points, I can neither conceal nor justify it no matter how I may try since the Navy of the Korean People's Army is in possession of the ship's position logs and navigational plots kept in detail personally by me and my men—Charles B. Law Jr., Lawrence W. Mack, Clifford C. Nolte and Wenden G. Leach.

Therefore I admit and confess frankly the positions in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where we penetrated deeply as I have mentioned above.

Our intelligence was continued throughout our navigational trip in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The electronic equipment aboard the ship was operated by James A. Shepard. It appeared to me that this equipment first detected all signals which were then somehow passed on to other technical personnel.

There were usually four or five operators inside.

Although I do not understand the performance and operation of the complex electronic equipment on board. I am sure that it was used for the espionage activities against the Korean people.

There were two kinds of oceanographic surveys conducted along the coasts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The first was a measurement for water temperature which was done while the ship was moving slowly. The second survey was sampling of water. This was done while the ship was stopped and about once a day. This research was done to cover the main intelligence mission of the ship as well as to collect specific date for submarine operations.

The photographic mission of the ship was to photograph naval vessels of the Korean People's Army.

Once we tried to photograph the mountains south of Wonsan, too. This was done in an effort to identify the mountains seen visually and the mountains on our chart.

In conclusion the fact that I was a duly responsible party to many acts of espionage deep in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is self-evident. My ship not only entered your coastal waters on at least more than five occasions, but also detected radars and collected communication information, oceanographic information, and photographic information off the coasts of your country.

The collected intelligence data were to be turned into Rear Admiral Johnson upon our return to Yokosuka.

I am fully aware that my own acts of navigating an espionage ship deep in your coastal waters were grave criminal acts that are entirely impermissible. I cannot excuse my aggressive hostile acts except that they were done under direct orders from the Johnson Administration and my superiors.

I carried out their orders faithfully. I solemnly pledge that I shall never again be part of such hostile acts against the peace-loving people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I earnestly entreat the Korean people to forgive me leniently so that I can return home and rejoin my family as soon as possible.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following is a list of the issues of the People's Korea (except the present issue) which carried articles on the "Pueblo" incident and of the articles, which will be of help to the reader in understanding the background of the incident and knowing the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism manifested in Korea:

The No. 358 of the People's Korea, Jan. 26: The first report and detailed late report on the capture of the Pueblo; report on the first Military Armistice Commission meeting after the incident; first confession made by captured Cmdr. Bucher; CHONGRYUN CSC statement; commentary on latest U.S. war provocations in Korea.

The No. 359, Jan. 31: Statement of the DPRK Government; press conference by Cmdr. Bucher; Rodong Shinmoon editorial; report on world-wide condemnation of U.S. imperialist war moves; analysis.

The No. 560, Feb. 2: World-wide support of the Korean people; editorial.

The No. 561, Feb. 9: Confession of captured research officer.

The No. 562, Feb. 14: Speech made by Marshal Kim Il Sung; speech by Gen. Kim Chang Bong.

The People's Korea

Reckless U.S. Aggressors Raid KPA Posts

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running wilder of late along the DMZ in the wake of the "Pueblo" incident to provoke a new aggressive war in Korea, dispatched a band of over 10 armed personnel to attack a post of the Korean People's Army southeast of Kaesong in the western sector of the front from one hour on Feb. 13 morning.

The watchful sentinels of the KPA on the spot in self-defence completely wiped out the arrogant U.S. imperialist armed attackers.

At around two hours on the morning of Feb. 16, several U.S. imperialist armed personnel raided a post of the KPA on the bank of the Keumsungchun River in the central sector of the front, but were wiped out completely by the combat-ready KPA sentinels.

Immediately following this armed attack, the frustrated U.S. imperialists infiltrated armed boats into the territorial waters of the northern half up to 37 degrees 40.2 minutes N, 125 degrees 16 minutes E, the coast of Soonwi Island south of Ongjin in the West Sea, between 20 and 21 hours.

The armed boats fled after attempting provocative acts.

The U.S. imperialists again attempted to assault upon a post of the KPA south of Sunjuk-ri in the western sector of the front at around two hours 20 minutes at dawn Feb. 19.

The sentinels of the KPA on guard instantly returned the fire and annihilated the enemy invaders at one stroke.

American Criticism of Johnson War Moves over "PUEBLO"

A typical strong American distrust in the Johnson clique over the "Pueblo" incident was on Jan. 24 echoed by **Murray Kempton**, a noted American commentator.

After scathingly blasting the Johnson clique's treacherous acts, the noted commentator declared: "It is painful and embarrassing to me both as a person and a citizen to say so, but I cannot believe anything about my government says about the Pueblo."

An American weekly the **Newsweek** quoted Murray Kempton as saying so.

The **New York Post** printed on Jan. 24 a commentary contributed by him in which Mr Kempton said, "On the Pueblo, I believe North Korea. I don't remember its having lied to me lately."

In addition, the progressive American weekly the **National Guardian** attacked the Johnson gang for their intensified war racket in Korea.

A spectacular exposure of the treacherous war moves of the U.S. imperialists led by war-monger Johnson were made as the **Berkeley Barb**, a

Shown is a copy of the Feb. 2 Berkeley Barb, a student paper with a circulation of over 60,000, which reproduced the confession by Cmdr. Bucher of the armed spy ship Pueblo and other related articles carried by the People's Korea.

student paper with a circulation of 60,000 at Berkeley, California, on Feb. 2 reproduced the confession by Cmdr. Bucher of the captured armed spy ship Pueblo and other related articles carried by the People's Korea.

The intolerable intrusion of the armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was again under heavy fire from a broad section of American public opinion.

The **American Communist Party** and other American peace and democratic organizations in their statements strongly accused the Johnson clique of their highly provocative acts against the DPRK and dangerous war machinations.

(**Continued from page 4**)

Minister Miki were not on board our ship.

That's incomprehensible. If they were on board they would have been captured together with us and detained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, would't they?

As I have already pointed out we intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a number of areas during our last navigational trip. In view of the special nature of the mission the USS "Pueblo" was not supposed to make any transmissions after our departure from Sasebo until we were captured. As for the results of our espionage and the positions of the ship in the course of navigation, Commander U.S. Naval Forces Japan himself is not in a position to know about them before we would make our report to him on our return. So its absolutely impossible that Japanese Prime Minister Sato or Foreign Minister Miki should know the positions of our ship.

Operations Officer: Yes, sir. As all of us put forward in our confessions and as the documents about the position log was obtained from the "Pueblo" and other papers and documents, charts, and so forth on board the ship, there was absolutely no basis by which any one can say that we did not violate the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Research Officer: Obviously the Prime Minister of a country where espionage ship is based did not wish to admit that such a ship has committed a crime, which is very bad for his country.

Operations Officer: The unfounded statements made by Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miki remind me of an American saying that the faithful dog will not bite the hand that feeds him.

"Our Life Here Has Been One of Human Treatment"

Correspondent: Your answers help us understand better the fact that the "Pueblo" intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and committed reckless espionage acts.

Correspondent: What do you say about this?

Captain: My opinion, as I have already stated, is that espionage by its very nature is morally wrong. I have come to understand that position clearly since I have been detained here in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Engineering Officer: I agree that our act is despicable and should not be performed. The fact that we did enter the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage should never be condoned, and I agree.

Correspondent: Though you mentioned briefly about your life here I want to hear your impressions on your life here rather in detail.

Captain: Yes, sir. I will answer that question. Our life here has been one of human treatment. We have been provided with a clean surrounding, given more than adequate meals every day and all those who have had dealings with me have been cordial. Then I deeply appreciate the fact that the Korean people have been treating us with such leniency although we deserve punishment for our acts. We deeply apologize to your punishment for our acts. We deeply apologize to your people and hope them to forgive us to return to our homes.

Chairman: Do you have anything more to say to the correspondents or, for instance, a sort of petition to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or have you got anything to say to your families and relatives in the United States?

Captain: Yes, sir. I wish to convey first of all to the correspondents who have attended this press conference today on behalf of my officers and myself my thanks for the congenial surroundings, with which we were permitted to provide you with our answers to your questions.

On behalf of my crew and my officers I would like to extend our greetings and best wishes to our parents, our wives and children back home, we would like to tell them that we are safe and healthy and that we have committed a grave crime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for which we are deeply shy and for which we humbly beg you to forgive and allow us to return to our homes so that we can meet together with our families again never more to leave them.

Research Officer: I would like to speak if I may. The act which we committed and consequences arising from it have moved me so much that I make an oath which is a very serious oath. I will never engage in such acts again. For me it will probably mean giving up my commission as an officer of the U.S. Navy.

I cannot continue supporting the policy of antagonizing innocent people such as the Korean people. Therefore it will be necessary for me to leave the U.S. Navy and to pursue a peaceful career.

While I have been here I have met some extremely fine people. I am very deeply sorry for the act which we have committed. I beg your mercy.

Ex. Off.: I would like to say I think our feeling since we have been here has changed thoroughly. I like to say I have been particularly deeply impressed by the gentlemanliness of the officers that we have met.

Opn. Off.: We have indeed committed a serious crime against the Korean people, and we should be punished in accordance with the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But I entreat you to forgive us this one time so that we may return home. When I return home I will tell my parents as well as girl friend and my colleagues what a serious and inhuman crime we have committed, and will tell them again and again how generous the Korean people are. I will never again be part of any disgraceful acts of aggression of this type. I swear this before God.

Engr. Off.: My wife and three children must be awfully sad as they have already heard of what happened to me. This makes me feel quite heartbroken. I ask you to be merciful to myself and my family. If the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people are generous enough to forgive me, I and my family will never forget it to the end of our lives.

Chairman: As has been admitted by the officers of the "Pueblo," the espionage conducted by the "Pueblo" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deep in the coastal waters is a grave act of aggression which infringes upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a premeditated criminal act.

The whole world is now condemning that criminal act of the U.S. imperialists.

But the U.S. imperialists are frantically aggravating tension in Korea following the "Pueblo" incident.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has solemnly declared that we will frustrate any provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

We are giving the crew of the "Pueblo" a humanitarian treatment because they all have admitted and confessed their crimes frankly.

I think that the whole crew of the "Pueblo" will confess their crimes in further detail.

The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists will thus be exposed more thoroughly in the future.

We hope we have another chance for this kind of get-together in the future.

So much for today.

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